

## CUBAN CONDITIONS BAD — YESTERDAY WAS DATE SET FOR GENERAL MASSACRE

Reports Brought To New York By  
Refugees From Santiago  
Bulled Market

## ANTICIPATING TROUBLE SUGAR OPTIONS JUMPED

Returning Residents Declare Re-  
bels Are In Control Threaten-  
ing To Kill All Whites

Fears that the negro leaders of the revolution in some of the Cuban districts will carry out their threat made several weeks ago to lay waste the sugar plantations and other properties of those districts and to wage war with the torch, unless President Menocal resigned by May 20, caused a flurry in the sugar market in New York Saturday, according to private advices received here. Cuban options jumped twenty points.

Advices from Cuba, received in New York, point to a very grave situation. It is stated that hundreds of white Americans are at the mercy of fifteen thousand armed and blood-thirsty blacks, who declare their intention of executing the killing in 1912 of 5,000 negroes in Cuba.

The New York Herald of May 7 reports the news brought from Cuba to that port by refugees, the basis for the fears of a Cuban massacre, as follows:

"Hundreds of American colonists in Cuba within thirty miles of Santiago are today at the mercy of fifteen thousand negro rebels who threaten them, their wives and their children with a slaughter to avenge the negro massacre of 1912 unless Washington intervenes in the affairs of that country, according to well authenticated accounts given by twenty-four refugees from that district, who arrived here yesterday on an American ship from a Cuban port.

"To corroborate their stories the refugees brought with them yesterday a statement signed by one hundred and sixteen Americans in the districts of Palmarito, Bayamo and Matanzas. According to this statement, which will be forwarded to Washington and which will be presented also to the British consul in this city—for several of the refugees are Canadians—the Cuban rebels have been in control in the provinces named for two months. During that period Americans have been driven from their homes, persecuted by torture and left homeless with no military protection from the recognized Cuban government or American forces, the statement asserts.

"Included in the statement is a copy of a threatening message said to have been sent some time ago by Gen. Blas Maso, the rebel commander-in-chief, which specifically warns of a repetition of the negro massacre of 1912 unless the United States grants immediate recognition of the rebel cause. This message reads as follows:

"Gen. Blas Maso has told you to get away from your homes and properties if you wish to avoid getting killed. He has begun the destruction of your colonies, and for this reason, namely:

"You will hear loud and we will destroy until your howling will be heard in Washington and force American intervention. For the time being we will not kill you unless you oppose us. We are only fighting now with the torch, terrorizing and organizing. But if Menocal does not step out on May 20 we will fight and kill. We are 15,000 rebels in his provinces, all well armed, and the whole province will be a wilderness. Your government can prevent this by intervention. I invite an American commission to come to the interior and see our forces—see the destruction that we are making, and tell their government the truth.

"Appended to the message is a postscript, said to have been written by his aid, which reads:

"You will notice that we rebels are negroes to a man. You will remember the negro revolution of 1912, when 5000 negroes were killed in this province.

"We remember that, too, and now that we are armed, we shall spread blood among you all. The death of 5000 negroes in 1912 shall now be avenged in a horrible way."

Refugees In Sad Plight

"Confirmation was lent the stories of the refugees arriving yesterday by their own pitiable aspect. Many among them were ragged clothing and few had any money. They were able to make their escape, they said, only by stealthy night marches, during which they endured great privations.

"The story of Francis Blake, who escaped with his wife and five daughters, was typical. Absolutely destitute, they were not allowed to land yesterday, and their case will be taken up today by the British Consul, as they are natives of Canada. The Salvation Army also is expected to aid the family, as Blake's nineteen-year-old daughter, Mabel, is a member of the Quebec Salvation Army Corps and has appealed to the local corps for aid.

"Blake explained that although he lived with his family at Pano Estancia, within thirty miles of Santiago, he was at the mercy of the rebels.

"Pano Estancia, where I worked on a sugar cane plantation, can best be described as a nothing turn of disaster and unrest," he said yesterday. "The rebels, who were secretly organized long before the rebellion, swooped down upon us and burned our homes. We were driven from the plantations at the point of bayonets and

## PACIFIC MAIL TO CARRY NO TEUTONS

No Germans Will Be Landed At  
American Ports Following  
Declaration of War

No German or Austrian passengers will be carried to America in the future by the liners of the Pacific Mail line, which was opened recently by the Rotterdam Lloyd and which call at Honolulu. Since the United States has declared war on Germany, Germans will not be allowed to land at American ports, and since they are barred from Japan, the Dutch liners will not carry Teutons on their east-bound voyages. This announcement was made by the purser of the Wille when here and confirmed in the Orient by M. S. Wiernum, agent in Yokohama for the new line.

The first two vessels placed on the new Batavia-San Francisco line, the Rotterdam and the Goetervoor, carried German and Austrian passengers, and calls from them, Admiral van Blitters, the German Minister to Peking, being a passenger on the Rotterdam. It is possible that such German officials as have been granted safe conduct through the United States may have the new rule waived in their favor, but private German sources use the Dutch Pacific Mail boats in the future.

This decision means that henceforward there will be no German passengers through Japanese ports. Japanese and British liners have barred Germans for some time. American liners came to the same decision after the declaration of war and now the attitude of the Dutch companies makes the decision unanimous. The duties of the Japanese water police, who have been extremely vigilant every time a boat full of Teutons visited any Japanese port, will be considerably lightened. Extra policemen and interpreters had been employed for the inspection of Teutonic passengers.

The new line across the Pacific is flourishing. Although less than two months old it already has all the freight business it can handle, and all space for its ships has been sold for three months in advance. A great amount of cargo for which no space was available had been waiting at Batavia, Singapore and Hongkong, for shipment to the United States, and much of this has fallen to the new Dutch service. The Dutch boats will not carry cargo from Japan for at least three months.

First and second class passage on the Dutch liners is, however, available from Yokohama.

The Rotterdam will be followed by the Goetervoor in the order named in the weekly schedule. The Rotterdam, which has already sailed from Honolulu, Oahu, Kure, and the Netherlands, is scheduled to sail every Saturday on their way to San Francisco from Batavia. The ports of call from Batavia are Singapore, Hongkong, Nankai, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco.

The Goetervoor der Nederlanden is the oldest liner of the new service. With a tonnage of 9,000 tons, not considerably larger than the Empress of Japan and almost as large as the Shinyu and Tenyo. The Goetervoor der Nederlanden has four decks and is equipped with every convenience that is necessary for an up-to-date ocean liner. She has a spacious social hall, smoking room, cafe, veranda, gymnasium and other features. Her stateroom accommodations are for 125 persons, with one cabin for each person. Her second class accommodations are superior to those of other transpacific liners and a higher rate is charged for second class passage. Her second class quarters accommodate twenty-eight persons.

ordered to vacate Pano Estancia altogether within twenty-four hours. Thomas Mink, fifty years old, of Toronto, gave his explanation as follows:

"I have lived in Cuba for eight years and have seen many demonstrations and uprisings. The last rebellion is by far the most serious of all. The rebels, having taken us by surprise before we could offer resistance, made us leave our homes and then they burned them."

Beaten By Negro Rebels

"While the negroes were beating us about with their guns I found an opportunity and ran into the dark. Falling over a small mound near the railroad, I hid in the bushes near the tracks until darkness came and through the rain that night and the hot sun of the next day I pumped my way at the hands of the rebels."

George Duxton, an American, of Norfolk, Connecticut, corroborated the stories of these two. He said:

"I saw one of my neighbors and best friends for years, Victor Anderson, of North Dakota, pulled from his home with a rope around his neck because he refused to tell where the hiding place of Jews and whiskey he had applied to possess, but did not have."

"He was led to a tree and hoisted by the rope around his neck until his toes barely touched the earth. It was then I went to the rebel leader on my knees and begged for his life. After an hour of pleading I succeeded in getting him released and a shower of blows and curses from the negroes."

"Burning, pillaging and even rapine are the rule from the negroes. The atrocities committed on whites in Mexico were no worse than what has been done and what is being done now in Cuba."

ITALIANS PRESSING  
THEIR ADVANTAGE

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

ROME, May 21.—The Italian yesterday took a hill between Puloa and Brivato, in the new offensive against the Julian front. They also extended their positions in the Vodice region.

## KAISER'S SHELLS SENDS HONOLULU BOY TO NAVY AS RECRUIT

Missourian Lifeboats Were Tar-  
get For Submarine Guns After  
Torpedo Had Failed To Hull Her

Having a German submarine try to sink one with a torpedo, and when she missed with that, open fire with her guns in an attempt to kill the sailors escaping from their ship, doesn't tend to create any great love for the Kaiser, according to R. J. Rowe, of Honolulu, a young Missourian boy, with his brother, Lieutenant K. Rowe, was on the American-Hawaiian steamship Missourian that was sunk recently by the Germans.

Young Rowe, writing to his father, R. J. Rowe, from Genoa, says that the German submarine first fired a torpedo at the Missourian. The torpedo missed, going astern by about five feet. The crew of the Missourian scrambled into their boats to escape from the vessel, which they say was going to be sunk, when the kindly Germans opened fire upon them with their guns. None of the shells, however, took effect on the men and the crew were all saved.

"I cannot look at a German now, the way we were treated," writes the young sailor. "If I had my way about it, I'd hang them on the first telephone pole."

Rowe wrote that he intended to join the United States navy as soon as he got back to New York. He already belongs to the naval reserve.

## ALIEN ENEMIES ARE REGISTERING FAST

Deputy United States Marshal Otto Heine stated that up to noon yesterday fifty-seven alien Germans had applied for permits to enter restricted areas on this island for the purpose of transacting business.

By virtue of a recent order from Washington alien enemies residing or having business in the restricted areas on this island, including those areas within half a mile of forts or other government works, are required to register their names in the office of the United States marshal, and to obtain permits before entering the prescribed areas.

Deputy Marshal Heine said that it was unlikely that any permits would be issued until the return of Marshal J. J. Smiddy from San Francisco, as the instructions direct that the marshal sign all permits.

All permits must be secured by aliens prior to June 1.

## CADETS PUT OFF COMPETITIVE DRILL

The contest in drill, which was to take place this month between the Honolulu Military Academy and the Punahou Cadet Corps, has been postponed until the spring term of next year. The challenge was offered to Punahou by the Honolulu boys, and caused decided interest in the ranks.

Since Punahou is a comparatively new unit in military affairs, all were anxious to know just how efficient the corps was, and the challenge was eagerly accepted.

Unfortunately, however, Mr. Blackman of the Honolulu Military Academy has sent word to Frank Mink, in charge of the cadet corps at Punahou, that the chief major had issued the challenge without authority, and that Mr. Blackman felt that his boys were not sufficiently trained to take part in such a contest.

Although Punahou agreed to postponing the contest for a year, both officers and men are keenly disappointed in that they are not allowed to show their merit now.

## SUGAR WANTED BY THE WARRING NATIONS

(Associated Press by U. S. Naval Communication Service)

WASHINGTON, May 21.—With the world's sugar stock rapidly being depleted, the department of agriculture today appealed to manufacturers and farmers to increase the national production.

The prospects are that many portions of the agricultural districts will be devoted to sugar beets, and that the area in the United States so taken up will exceed that of any previous year.

## IMAI NAMED AS VICE CONSUL HERE

(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shipper)

TOKYO, May 21.—T. Imai, who has been secretary to the Japanese consul in Honolulu, has been named as vice consul and will assume that position when he returns to Honolulu from his visit to Japan. He will reach Hawaii on the liner Siberia.

Another passenger on the Siberia will be J. Nagata, head of the Hiroshima branch of the Mitsui bank.

## OFFICERS' TRAINING GOES REAL WORK

Program At Presidio Shows There  
Are Few Brass Buttons  
In the Job

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—The great military training camp for officers of the reserve corps at the presidio here will open tomorrow sharp at a quarter to six with reveille. Twenty-five hundred prospective United States army officers will spring from bunk and bed and within fifteen minutes, the hall will sound for breakfast and the three months' course of training begins.

College and professional men of all grade of society and degrees of wealth were ready for the first drill at seven-thirty, to be followed throughout the morning by periods of drill and instruction.

Presidio Active

The presidio, bounded on the west by the mighty Pacific and on the east by the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was alive today with color and activity. Officers' commands rang out; the officers' uniforms shined like steel; the strict discipline of the army was in evidence on the first day, spring into action and stood at attention for the next command.

Quick and open in their unfamiliar uniforms the candidates presented a superb example of American manhood, combining mental alertness with physical prowess in their country, with personal pride in the careers they have chosen.

Of the 2500 who reported nearly 1000 are already commissioned as officers of the reserve corps. The others are candidates and on their own merits will depend their commissions. All will receive the course of instruction on the same basis, with the exception that those already commissioned receive pay, while the candidates will not be paid until congress makes the necessary appropriations.

All branches taught

Instructors will be taught in infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery and engineering arms of the service.

For the first month instruction will be devoted to basic infantry work and to instruction in those duties of officers common to all branches of the service.

Included in this first month, rifle and revolver practice, organization of companies, how to supply rations and equipment, how to construct fortifications, trench digging and drill formation, together with many incidental branches of the service.

With the beginning of the second month's training the fifteen companies, comprising three battalions, will be reorganized into five companies of infantry, two of cavalry, three of field artillery, one of coast artillery, and one of engineering company. In addition to general instruction, special instructions will be given in the branches of the service to which the men have been assigned. The infantry officers will be given demonstrations of trench construction, use of machine guns, use of hand grenades and bayonets, patrolling and other details necessary for the education of a first class officer.

Cavalry instruction

Instructors during the second month in the cavalry branch will include the use of horses and mules, cavalry patrolling and instruction in infantry work which cavalry has to perform dismounted. The field artillery will receive during the second month the same instruction as the cavalry together with use of the field gun and drill formation.

The engineer company will be instructed in designing and fortifications, laying out trenches, repairing of high ways and railroads, construction of all defense works, with special reference to concealment of gun emplacement from aeroplane observation.

The third month's training will be an elaboration of the second month. As yet the war department has not announced how many commissions will be given at the completion of training.

All of the reserve officers who have already been commissioned will receive, in addition to pay, quarters, heat and light. The candidates for commissions will receive quarters, heat and light, uniforms and arms until they provide their own food, and pay for their uniforms.

Each man will put in ten hours a day of hard work, five in the morning, three in the afternoon and two in the evening. The evening hours will be devoted to study, and each man will be put on his honor to study conscientiously for that period. Officers will be detailed to give the most whatever aid is necessary and to supervise the study.

No Boosting Tolerated

No restrictions will be placed on the candidates after the study period is over. They may come and go at will. All have been warned about drunkenness, which will not be tolerated. The camp commander, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick W. Stetson, has full authority at any time to dismiss any applicant whose actions merit it.

The candidates are adequately housed in barracks, some of brick and others of wood formerly occupied by the United States infantry regiments, the sentinels on the west overlook the exposition grounds and those at the upper side of the reservation present a splendid view of the Golden Gate and San Francisco Bay.

Rations, prepared by soldier cooks, will be of the most substantial kind, including beef, sugar, butter, fish or bacon, potatoes, bread, coffee, beans, prunes, canned fruit, syrup and some vegetables, with extra dainties on Sundays, the only rest day of the week. For the first three Sundays all candidates must submit to inoculation of typhoid serum, given in three injections a week apart. Each man will receive the best medical attention at all times and will be given hospital treatment when ill.

The official program of each week day, as given out by Colonel Stetson follows:

Reveille, 5:45 a. m., breakfast 6 a. m.

Drill, 6:30 a. m. to 8:30 a. m.

Breakfast, 8:30 a. m.

Drill, 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.

Breakfast, 11:00 a. m.

Drill, 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.

Breakfast, 1:30 p. m.

Drill, 2:00 p. m. to 4:00 p. m.

Breakfast, 4:00 p. m.

Drill, 4:30 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.

Breakfast, 6:30 p. m.

Drill, 7:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m.

Breakfast, 9:00 p. m.

Drill, 9:30 p. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Breakfast, 11:30 p. m.

Drill, 12:00 a. m. to 1:00 a. m.

Breakfast, 1:00 a. m.

Drill, 1:30 a. m. to 3:30 a. m.

Breakfast, 3:30 a. m.

Drill, 4:00 a. m. to 6:00 a. m.

Breakfast, 6:00 a. m.

Drill, 6:30 a. m. to 8:30 a. m.

Breakfast, 8:30 a. m.

Drill, 9:00 a. m. to 11:00 a. m.

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